

after ratification under the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties the existing agreement between Great Britain and Japan which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate. And that in all cases each signatory is bound to respect the rights of the others, and before taking action in any controversy to consult with them. There is no provision for the use of force to carry out any of the terms of the agreement and no military or naval sanction lurks anywhere in the background or under cover of these plain and direct clauses.

REMOVE THE CAUSES OF WAR.

The surest way to prevent war is to remove the causes of war. There is an attempt to remove causes of war over a great area of the globe's surface by reliance upon the good faith and honest intentions of the nations which sign the treaty, solving all differences through the processes of diplomacy and joint consideration and conciliation. No doubt will be heard it said that the region to which this agreement applies is one most unlikely to give birth to serious disputes, and therefore an agreement of this character is of little consequence.

"History unhelpfully has shown that there is no corner of the earth so remote or so valueless that it is not capable of giving cause for controversy or even for war between the tribes and the nations. An agreement among the nations controlling these islands has a very serious importance to the peace of the world.

SUFFERING AND RUIN MUST NOT COME AGAIN.

"We make the experiment here in this treaty of trying to assure peace in that immense region by trusting the preservation of its tranquillity to the good faith of the nations responsible for it. The world has just passed through a war the very memory of which makes us shudder. We all believe deep in our hearts that this hideous destruction of life, this suffering and ruin, which still beset us, must not be permitted to come again if we can prevent it.

"If the nations of the earth are still in the innermost recesses of their consciousness planning or dreaming of coming wars and longing for conquests, no treaties of partition and no alliance can stay them; but if, as I firmly hope, the world has learned a fruitful lesson from the awful experiences of the great war of 1914, then our surest appeal in order to prevent war in the future must be to the hearts, the sympathies, the reason and the higher impulses of mankind.

"Such an appeal we make to-day by this agreement among four great nations. We rely upon their good faith to carry out the terms of this instrument, knowing that by so doing they will prevent war should controversies ever arise among them. If this spirit prevails and rules we can have no better support than the faith of nations.

"For one, I devoutly believe the spirit of the world is such that we can trust to the good faith and the high purpose which the treaty I have laid before you embodies and enshrines.

"Agreements of this kind, I know, have often been made before, only to fail. But there has been a far-reaching change in the mental condition of men and women everywhere. That which really counts is the intention of the nations who make the agreement. In this hour of trial and darkness which has followed the war with Germany, the spirit of the world is no longer the same. If we enter upon this agreement which rests only upon the will and honor of those who sign it, we at least make the great experiment and appeal to the men and women of the Nation to help us sustain it in spirit and in truth.

CALLS PACIFIC PLAN BRITISH SETBACK

Lauzanne Says Britain Tried To Bar France, But Hughes Won.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—"The new alliance between England, the United States, France and Japan constitutes a severe English diplomatic setback," Stephen Lauzanne, the Washington correspondent at the Arms Conference for the Matin declared in his cable dispatch to-day.

"England has consistently attempted to eliminate France from a quadruple entente, embodying only England, the United States and Japan," Lauzanne said.

"The scheme has failed because Charles Evans Hughes, the American Secretary of State, is a great statesman."

Writing for L'Ouvrier, Gustave Tery stated:

"If France enters it will not be for pleasure of serving as a mediator and go-between for the interested powers. If they have need for France they must not forget we must be compensated for our services."

CROWS, LAYS EGGS; ROOSTER OR HEN?

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A Buff Orpington cock at a poultry show in the agricultural hall at Islington has laid an egg. This bird began its career with all the attributes of a sure enough hen. It laid eggs and cackled over them in time honored fashion. Its head plumage and habits were all masculine.

As it grew its conformation underwent a subtle change. It began to grow a cock's comb, sprouted a cock's tail, developed spurs and crowed on appropriate occasions—but continued to lay eggs.

7 HURT, 2 BADLY, AS BLAST CAUSES PANIC IN HARLEM

Released Gas in Consolidated Plant Ignited by Spark From Machinery.

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.

Excitement Intense in Thickly Populated Tenement District Following Explosion.

An explosion of gas released from a purifying tank in the plant of the Consolidated Gas Company at 98th and 99th Streets and First Avenue, a little after 9 o'clock this morning, severely burned seven workmen, two of whom were removed to Flower Hospital. The others went to their homes.

The plant is located in one of the most thickly populated tenement sections of Harlem, and there was something like a panic in the neighborhood. It required the calling out of the reserves of the East 104th Street Station, who held back the crowds that surged about the streets, wondering what had happened. The two most seriously injured men were:

Dunbar Van Devere, electrician, thirty-one years old, of No. 177 East 75th street, and Edward McAlinn, twenty-eight, his helper, of No. 1014 Second Avenue.

The other victims were: Dominic De Allencio, twenty, of No. 228 Pacific Street, Brooklyn; Louis Seo, thirty-seven, of No. 194 First Avenue; John Walsh, forty-five, of No. 178 East 118th Street; Patrick Matthews, foreman, sixty-five, of No. 174 East 96th Street, and Patrick Kane, fifty, of the same address.

The explosion occurred, singularly enough, while Van Devere and McAlinn, employees of a contracting firm, were at work changing the electric equipment in the basement of the purifying house so that the hazard of explosion might be removed.

While they were at their task on a terminal box, a gang of five men under Matthews's direction were lifting the top from a purifying tank a short distance away. The weight of the metal top of the tank, measuring 10 feet by 15 feet, required the use of a block and chain device. It was being hoisted off so that iron shavings and other ingredients employed in the removal of sulphur from the gas might be removed.

The electricians had no knowledge that the top of the tank was to be taken off, so they kept at their work. A moment or two after the tank lid was removed when the basement of the purifying house was becoming filled with released gas, there was an electric spark and instantly a flash and an explosion.

The flash of gas filled the room, burning all those in it severely. Van Devere and McAlinn were flung to the floor by the explosion, as were the workmen about the tank. The clothing of several of them was set afire.

Although most of the men were dazed by the detonation and suffered from burns about the face and hands, some of them ran for fire extinguishers and hand grenades and at once set to work putting out the fire, which had caught the woodwork in places.

A fire alarm was sent in and Battalion Chief Michael Ruddy arrived with Engine Companies Nos. 53, 51 and 21 and Trucks Nos. 15 and 3. When they arrived the fire was about out. But the firemen had to go into the purifying room and help take out the injured men, for whom ambulances had been summoned from Flower, Harlem, Reception and Bellevue Hospitals.

In a temporary hospital the surgeons attended to the burns of the workmen, finding it necessary to remove one or two of them.

ARMS CONFERENCE ADOPTS MR. ROOT'S 4 CHINA POINTS

Secretary Hughes Reports Satisfactory Progress on "Far East"

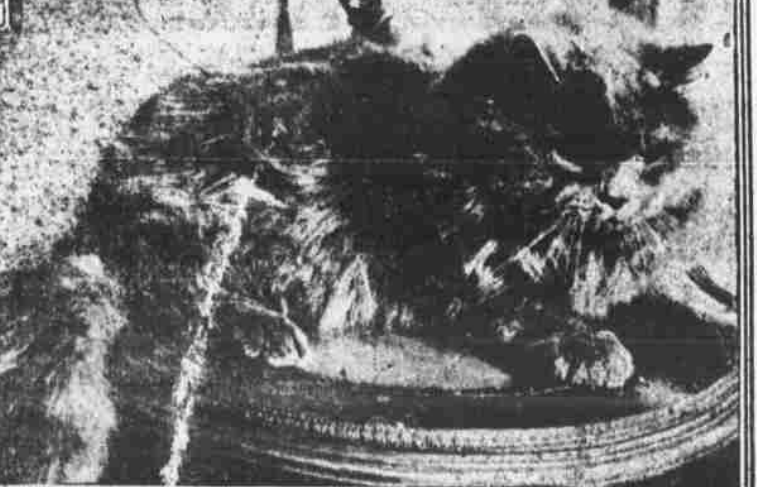
Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Hughes opened the plenary session by reporting "the most satisfactory progress" in the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions. He briefly reviewed the committee's work. The first subject considered, he said, was China. "Most important declarations" were made by the powers regarding the open door and China's sovereignty, independence and administrative integrity, he said.

He told of adoption of the Root points regarding China, and suggested that the resolution embodying these points, already adopted by the whole conference sitting as a Far Eastern Committee, be confirmed and formally adopted by the plenary session.

The conference officially adopted the "four points" resolution which is a charter for protection of China's sovereignty against special privileges and aggressions.

Prize Winning Persians, Long of Hair and Lineage, And Two Exhibitors at New York's Annual Cat Show



IRISH CLERGY URGE TREATY, HEADED BY CARDINAL LOGUE, WHO CALLS DE VALERA UNFAIR

Primate Says President Should Not Have Prejudiced Dail, Will Summon Bishops and Would Consult People.

(By Associated Press.) BELFAST, Dec. 10.

The Irish Independent announces to-day that it has received the following expressions of opinion from members of the hierarchy on Eamon De Valera's stand with regard to the Anglo-Irish peace agreement.

Cardinal Logue—"I am in favor of the treaty being ratified. I think Mr. De Valera in his declaration acted unfairly in prejudicing the decision of the Dail Eireann. I shall probably call a meeting of the Bishops early next week. The country should be consulted."

Archbishop Gilmartin—"Quoted as saying he is strongly in favor of ratification of the peace treaty signed by the Irish plenipotentiaries."

Archbishop Hart—"I hope the peace treaty between England and Ireland will be ratified."

Bishop Browne—"I heartily wish the peace treaty ratified."

Bishop Foley—"It would be a great calamity if the peace terms were not ratified. Apart from a few particulars, the terms are far better than expected."

Bishop O'Doherty—"I am in favor of ratification. I cannot under stand the President's announcement."

Bishop Gaughan—"Thinks the settlement ought to inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity in Ireland."

Bishop Browne—"In favor of ratification."

Bishop Finigan—"In favor of ratification."

Bishop Mulhern of Dromore—"Does not wish to interfere at this stage."

SAYS STILLMAN'S AGENTS TRIED TO BRIBE WITNESSES

Counsel for Banker's Wife Asserts Thirty-Three Will Support Allegations.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Charges that agents for James A. Stillman attempted to corrupt and bribe prospective witnesses in the trial of his divorce suit against Mrs. Anne U. Stillman were made to-day by defense counsel in a hearing before Supreme Court Justice Morschauer.

The charges were made by John F. Brennan of Yonkers, chief of Mrs. Stillman's counsel, in applying for a commission to take testimony at Montreal, where, he said, the allegations would be supported by thirty-three witnesses.

Asked by Outbridge Horsey of counsel for Mr. Stillman to name the agents charged with attempting to suborn Canadians, Mr. Brennan said he could mention but two at this time, Francis Lajos and J. Albert La Fontaine, both of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Brennan asserted it would be established that Canadian witnesses who testified for Mr. Stillman in previous hearings regarding alleged misconduct between Mrs. Stillman and Fred Beauvais, the Indian guide, received money in excess of regular witness fees, traveling expenses and other recognized charges.

Addressing the court, Mr. Horsey referred to Mr. Brennan's delivery of allegations as an "extraordinary performance" and "nothing but a private conclusion." He said: "We are willing to waive all that if given the names of those supposed to have offered bribes."

After short debate Justice Morschauer granted the application to shift the trial to Montreal at an open commission to begin sessions Jan. 11, the commissioner to be appointed shortly. This will be the first time since the beginning of the trial that hearings have been public.

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FERRYBOAT TIPS AS HE SCOOPS IN WINNINGS

Three-Card Monte Man Runs His Fare On to \$215 in No Time.

The ferryboat Queens, approaching from Staten Island this morning had a pronounced list toward the men's side.

Why? William Gilbert, a negro, No. 218 West 41st Street, had started a three-card monte game, which was filling his pockets with paper money. All you had to do was tell him where the ace of hearts was—but you had to be quick.

Detectives Giordano and Crened say they placed two bets with marked money, lost, then spoiled the fun. When Gilbert was searched he had \$215. He said he started with nothing but his ferry fare and three cards.

WALL ST. BOMB SUSPECT FREED. OMAHA, Dec. 10.—Mike Stine, welder and hotel clerk, arrested Thursday night as a suspect in connection with the Wall Street explosion Sept. 16, 1920, was released from the city jail to-day on his own recognizance after the Department of Justice notified police that he was not wanted by Federal authorities.

COLLINS IS RALLYING MANY SINN FEINERS TO SUPPORT TREATY

(Continued From First Page.)

alignment of the two doubtful Cabinet members, Barton and Cosgrave, on the side of the treaty, allowing it a majority of one, is regarded as a master political stroke.

He is about the only politician now exceedingly popular. Most of them are greeted with cold stares by the crowds which stand in front of the Mansion House to watch the shifting of the political ranks. But when Collins appears there is wild acclaim.

Talking with men and women in the crowd, it was evident the people are doing their utmost to force ratification of the treaty by the Dail. Several said they had communicated with their Dail representatives, imploring a vote for the treaty.

However sure ratification seems, there is an anxious air among the people. The city is more sober than it has been since the truce. In the Mansion House crowds many kneel to pray. Women say their beads in the street during the political haranguing. The street musicians play songs of peace where formerly they played the republican marches.

The sudden turn of sentiment against De Valera in all this seems surprising to most of the observers. It is believed he will not be able to muster enough backers to lead the opposition party in the future Government, as was at first expected. Followers say he will not submit to taking an oath of office pledging allegiance to Britain after his repudiation of the allegiance.

The newspapers and the clergy have been the most important factors in his repudiation. The press accords him for repudiation of the plenipotentiaries he himself was pledged to support.

Gen. Mulcahy, chief of staff in the army, is believed to have swung the forces to Collins's side by his attitude against the President. Collins himself is the loved leader of the forces, however, as he led them many times in battle. Adjutant General O'Sullivan also is known to back Collins.

The presentation of this army against De Valera probably will force him to lead the outside opposition to the Government, which will fight the Irish instead of the English if the Dail follows the wishes of the majority.

The six women members of the Dail Eireann are expected to vote with De Valera. They are Countess Markievicz, Mrs. O'Callaghan, widow of the former Mayor of Limerick; Mrs. Pearse, one of whose sons was executed after the Easter rebellion; Dr. Ada English, Mrs. Clarke, whose husband was one of those who signed the Republican proclamation of Easter, 1916, and Mary MacSwiney, sister of Terence MacSwiney, who died after a long hunger strike last year.

Sinn Feiners here are greatly impressed by the dramatic indorsement of the treaty by Bishop Fogarty, the Sinn Fein Bishop of Kilmore, whose house was attacked by auxiliaries and whose life was threatened during the terror for his support of the Irish Republican Army.

ARTICLE 2 IN NEW TREATY JUST LIKE WILSON ARTICLE 10

(Continued From First Page.)

Britain and France to see to it that the "aggressive action" of any other power is met. The obligation is conveyed in the requirement that the powers communicate with each other "in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken."

This comparison reveals more significantly than anything else the strides which have been made by the Harding Administration toward international co-operation even though the wording of the formula may be different.

Senator Borah and some of the irreconcilables may oppose Article 2, but the Democrats who favored Article 10, together with the Republicans under the leadership of Senator Lodge, who now embraces Article 2, without hesitation, will form a strong enough coalition to put the treaty through, thought it would not be surprising to see a reservation attached to Article 2 to the effect that the United States assumes no obligation under that article to use military or naval forces unless Congress shall by joint resolution so approve.

But the situation is different from what it was when Mr. Wilson was President. The Democrats are committed to the idea of Article 10, so they can hardly refuse to accept the new article 2. Similarly, Mr. Harding is not unlikely to agree to such a reservation as he originally voted for and Mr. Lodge sponsored.

The rights in the Pacific which might be disturbed are mainly the rights of the principal powers with respect to China. John Hay, the distinguished Secretary of State of the McKinley Administration, placed America on record as guaranteeing the territorial integrity and political independence of China and placed the other powers on record as willing to observe the principle of equal commercial opportunity in the Far East. The principles written by John Hay have been proposed again by Elihu Root as a member of the American delegation, and proclaimed anew.

Secretary Hughes, indeed, read to the plenary session these principles before Mr. Lodge announced the text of the treaty, so the connection might be apparent between the four principles which contain the rights that might be subject to dispute in the Far East, and a possible aggressive action by any power. The first of the principles read as follows:

"To respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China."

This language, together with the provisions of the treaty, especially Article II, make it incumbent upon the United States as well as the other powers to see to it that China is protected as against external aggression.

Thus the treaty between the four powers will embrace the agreements previously reached as to the principles that shall govern in the Far East. Only this time a solemn obligation is entered into requiring the powers to consult with each other as to "efficient measures" that shall be taken to meet any "aggressive action" by any power. It is interesting to note that these "efficient measures" can be taken "jointly or separately."

IRISH IN AMERICA RAP TREATY, BUT LET ERIN DECIDE

(Continued From First Page.)

McSweeney of Boston. But none of the speakers veiled his disapproval of the terms of the agreement and each renunciation was greeted with resounding applause.

"Were the principles for which Lord Mayor McSwiney and Kevin Barry died the principles that were laid down in London?" asked Mr. McSweeney in the course of his address.

A "No" that was heard by everybody in the hotel was the answer. "I feel no bitterness or rancor toward those who have failed," said Justice Cohan. "They never had the real Republican principles of Ireland at heart."

The Disarmament Conference and the four power treaty were denounced by all the speakers.

"England," declared Justice Cohan, "is making renewed efforts to get control of the United States through the Disarmament Conference. But Harding and Hughes will be no more able to get a scheme of that kind through than were Wilson and House. We are prepared to block the way."

There were several hundred delegates in attendance from all parts of the Central States.

At the Town Hall in West 43d Street, the Rev. Father Francis P. Duffy, Chairman of the 69th Regiment, addressing the League for Political Education on the subject of "The Irish Question From an American Point of View," said:

"For the present I think that the unity of Ireland is a more important question than the exact extent of independence. Get an Irish Government going and the country can be relied on to get in time anything it demands. And very likely under Protestant leadership.

"My position is that American sympathizers with the Irish in their struggle should leave it to them to determine what they want, and then back them up in their determination, whatever it may be. It is their country. They have made the fight. They know where the shot pinches. Modern democratic institutions provide a means of settling domestic questions. Let the majority prevail.

"As for my own views on the subject, I do not place so much emphasis on the new oath as I do on the partition of Ireland. Ireland is too small to be cut up into two countries. It would be better to fight out their differences under one Government, the points of which they would lose in time, and align themselves in parties on economic lines.

"The acceptance of the Crown would deprive the Irish Unionists of their only real grievance—namely, that under the republic they would lose the privilege of entering other parts of the British dominion as fellow subjects. It would be worth almost any price to get the Irish Free State going on its way in a spirit of unity and confidence. No man can prophesy how any country in Europe shall be governed thirty years from now."

Bishop Gallagher blamed the split in the ranks of the active Irish sympathizers in this country for what he intimated was the failure of the conference at No. 19 Downing Street. While not admitting the repudiation of the agreement, he characterized it as "lowering the flag of Ireland and substituting the banner of tyranny—the Union Jack."

In the past year," he declared, "the Irish delegates would have secured a fuller success in London." At the conclusion of the opening address of Bishop Gallagher, Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia was chosen temporary chairman of the convention and Diarmuid Lynch, secretary. The Rev. Father Gallagher, who was moved to tears, and at its conclusion the gathering burst into wild applause.

Mr. Ryan, in his address, advised calm deliberation and studied thought in place of declaration and oratory.

CABLES FINANCIAL PLAN TO DE VALERA. PARSON, SON & COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway, members of the New York Stock Exchange, to-day called Eamon De Valera, head of the Irish Republic Government, asking if he would entertain a proposition of refunding outstanding Irish Government obligations in the United States. It was suggested that the firm would float a new issue of Irish securities, the proceeds of sale of which would be used to redeem the bonds sold during the last several years to finance the fight of Ireland for freedom.

It is so that conceivably the United States, Great Britain and France might be allied on one side as against Japan, if the latter took any "aggressive action in the Far East."

The new treaty represents a new idea in diplomacy. Instead of ranging the friendly powers on one side in an entente against another group of powers which might potentially be construed as having opposite interests, this pact gathers together the very powers who are likely to have disputes with each other and binds them to keep the peace under penalty of opposition by the other members of the group.

Something of the same kind is being talked of to preserve European peace as a solution of the German problem, as, for instance, a treaty between France, Germany and Great Britain which would in the same way guarantee the one against the aggression of the other.

The formula arrived at in Washington therefore has a world-wide significance and may be applied to other parts of the globe.

BODY OF OUTLAW SLAIN BY CONVICT HE FREED IS FOUND

(Continued From First Page.)

of Slaughter's death in the following manner: After Slaughter's party abandoned the automobile about ten miles from here, they made for the rough country. Their progress was hampered as one of the negroes had been probably fatally wounded in an exchange of shots with a posse as the automobile rushed through Benton.

All day the fugitives kept just ahead of the pursuers. Several times, according to Howard, they could have shot down members of the posse. This, however, was not the idea of the band.

Toward night the posse drew in closer. In the widest shelter they could find the daring criminals paused. Howard declared during this pause he gained possession of all the guns with the exception of Slaughter's revolver. Slaughter was lying on the ground, his weapon under his head. From the night came the voice of pursuers demanding that the band surrender.

Slaughter started up and grabbed his gun. Howard declared he then shot him twice in the head and once in the body. Howard, with two of the negroes, advanced toward the posse and surrendered. Three negroes fled into the wilderness.

POLICE SAY HE FLED RUM CASE WARRANT

Man Sought on Newark Bribery Charge, Escapes From Home.

Max L. Stegman, executive clerk in the Department of Parks and Public Buildings of Newark, surrendered to-day to the United States Marshal and was released in \$10,000 bail on charges of fraudulently obtaining a registered letter alleged to have contained permits for 100 barrels of alcohol.

Stegman is charged with having paid \$2,000 to have the letter redirected to Harry Cohen, whose real name is said to be Sanford Wax. A warrant was issued, but when the police went to Cohen's home, No. 133 Livingston Street, Newark, they said he fled through a rear door.

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Display advertising type copy which has not been received by 1 P. M. Friday, and starting copy which has not been received in the publication office by 1 P. M. Friday, and containing orders not received by 1 P. M. Friday, will be omitted as space may permit and in order of receipt and positive release order.

Display copy or orders released later than as provided above, when omitted will not serve as proof of insertion of any character, contract or claim.

THE WORLD

DIED. MALDON.—On Friday, Dec. 9, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Michael Maldon and mother of Mrs. Mary Lusk, at her home, 118 Montauk av., Brooklyn.

Funeral on Monday, Dec. 12, at 10 A. M.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

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A Complete Funeral Service in an atmosphere of refinement and sympathy. Estimates free. **FRANK E. CAMPBELL** "THE FUNERAL CHURCH" (Non-Sectarian) Broadway at 66th St.

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LOST.—Fitted bag, brown canvas case, silver gilt lining, marked M. L. N.; liberal reward. See questions. Telephone STUYVESANT 4700, ask for Mr. Hares.

All "Lost and Found" articles advertised in The World or reported to "Lost and Found Bureau," Room 104, World Building, will be listed for thirty days. These lists can be seen at any of The World's Offices. "Lost and Found" advertisements can be left at any of The World's Advertising Agencies, or can be telephoned directly to The World. Call 4080 Blackman, New York, or Brooklyn Office, 4190 Main.